

Ability of New Innovator Awardees to Obtain Subsequent NIH Support

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Background

The NIH Early Stage Investigator (ESI) status is for principal investigators (PIs) who are within 10 years of receiving their terminal degree, and have not yet received NIH funding as a PI. The NIH Director’s New Innovator Award (DP2), is one of the funding mechanisms specifically directed to ESIs. This analysis looks at how successful 206 DP2 awardees (FY 2009 through FY 2012) were in obtaining a subsequent NIH award, compared with two control groups: R00 awardees and a randomly selected R01-ESI cohort.

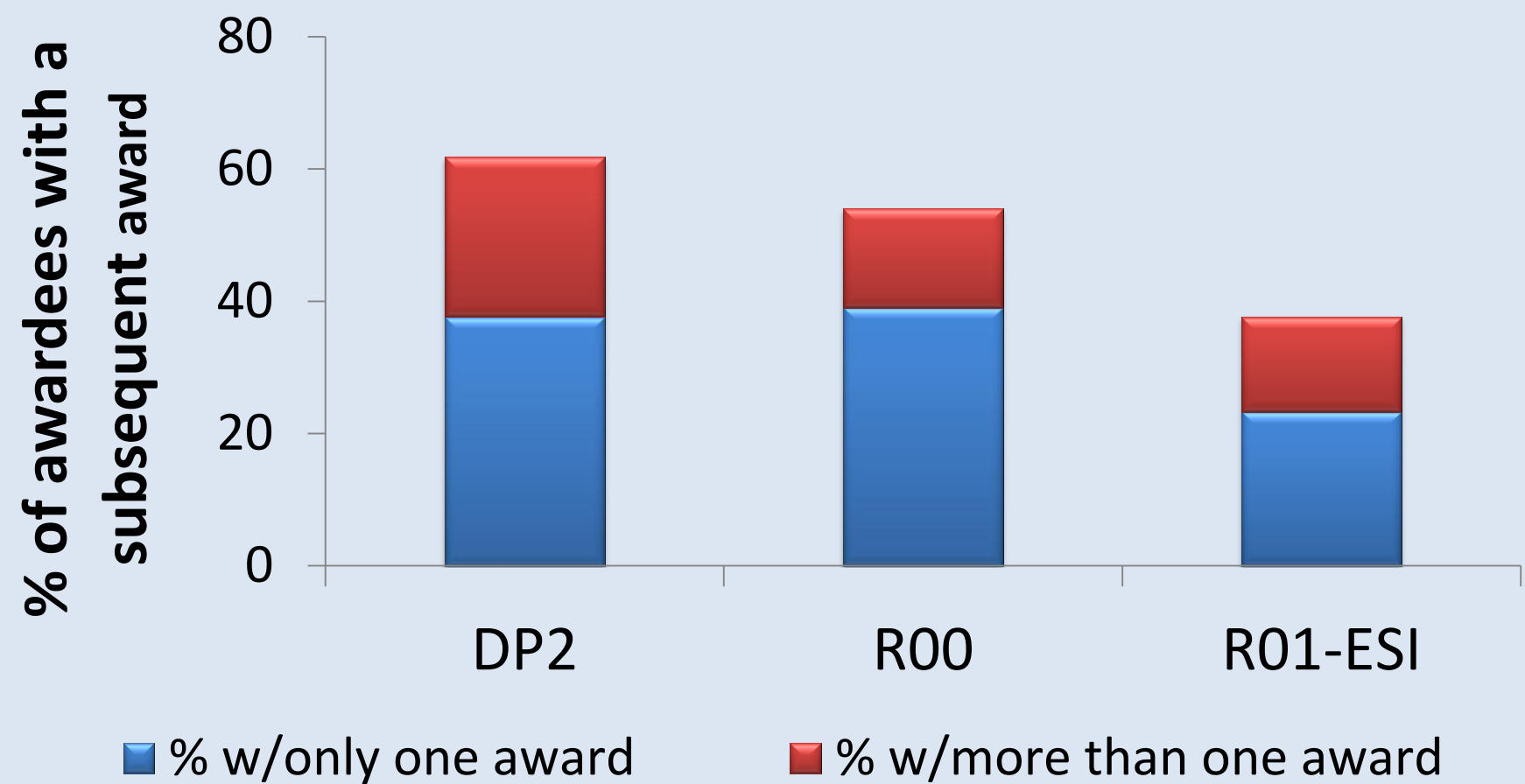
Methods

- Data for DP2/R00/R01-ESI awardees from FY 2009 to FY 2012 was extracted from IMPAC II.
- Subsequent applications and awards were identified as follows:
 - ✓ All Type 1 (T1) applications.
 - ✓ All P, R and/or U mechanisms.
 - ✓ The time interval ranged from one year after the initial DP2/R00/R01-ESI award through the end of FY 2014.

The success rate of the applications for each cohort was determined as a percentage of the total number of T1 applications.

Results

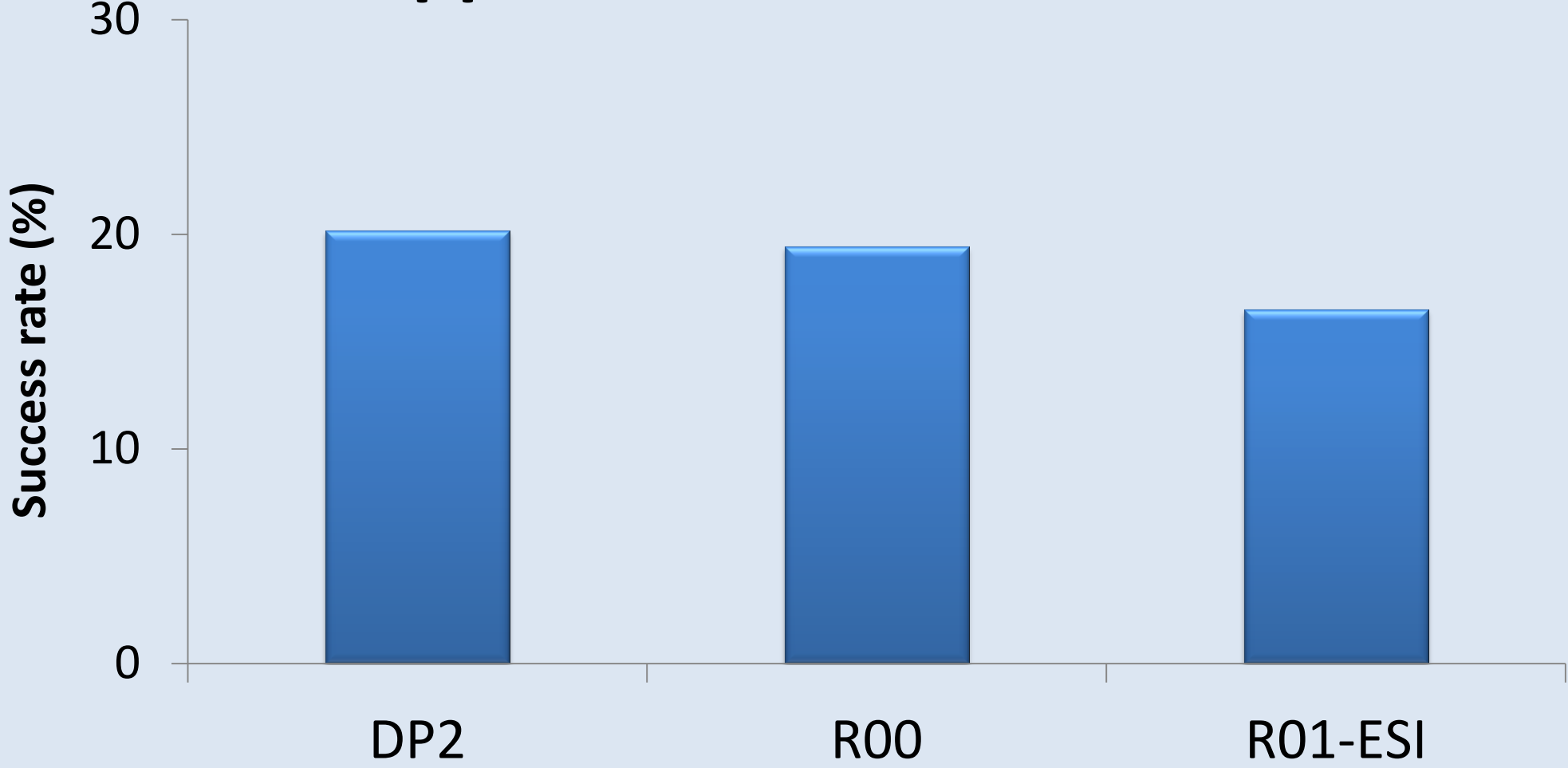
DP2/R00/R01-ESI Awardees Obtaining a Subsequent T1 Award



Over half of DP2 and R00 awardees who submitted a subsequent T1 award were successful (61.8% and 54.0%, respectively), compared with 37.7% of the R01-ESI cohort. DP2 awardees were also more successful than the other two cohorts in obtaining more than one subsequent T1 award by the end of FY 2014 (24.1%, 15.0%, and 14.4% of DP2, R00, and R01-ESI awardees, respectively).

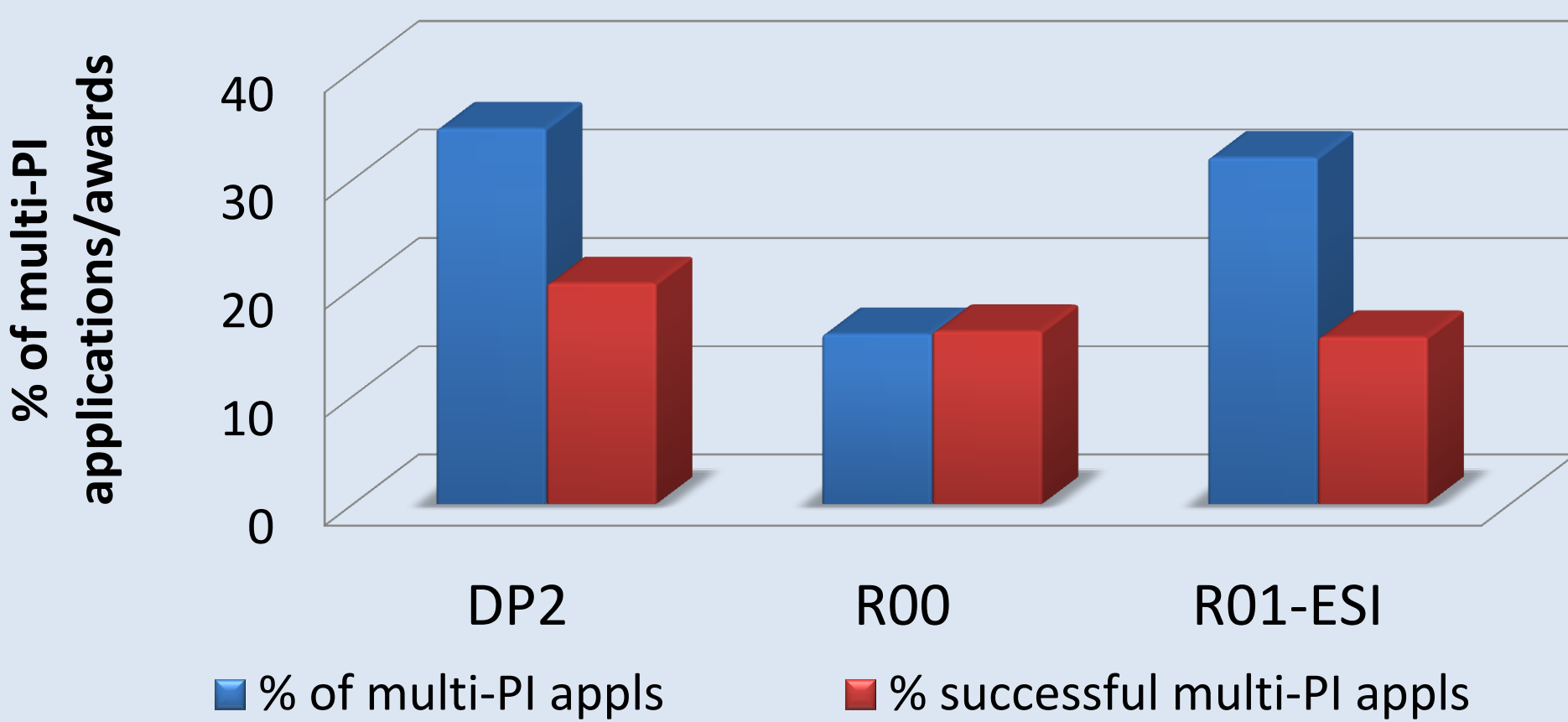
Results (cont.)

Application Success Rate



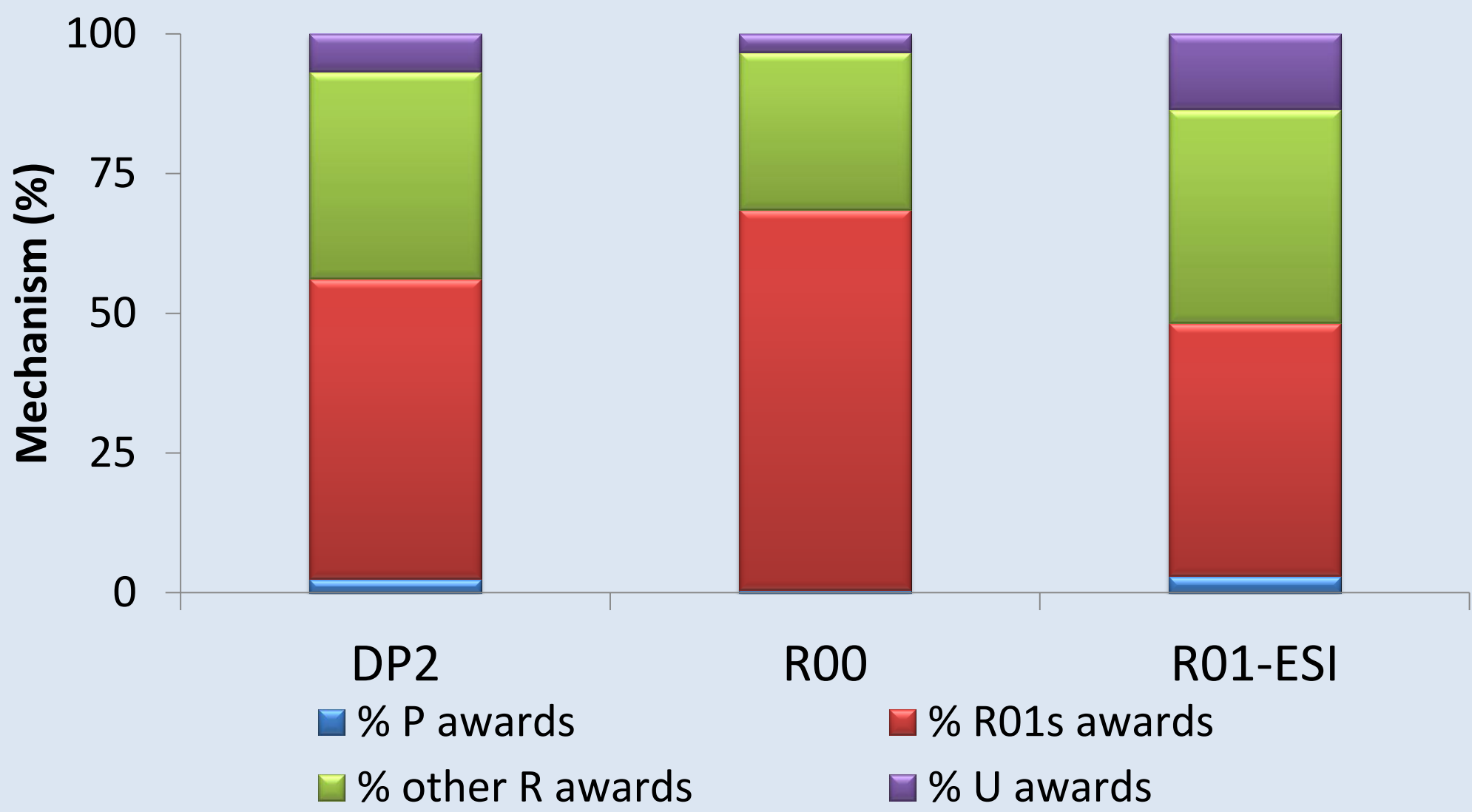
The success rate was similar for the DP2 and R00 cohorts (20.1% and 19.4%, respectively), and lower for the R01-ESI cohort (16.5%).

Multi-PI Applications and Awards



The percentage of all applications that were multi-PI was higher for DP2 awardees than for R00 or R01-ESI awardees, as was the percentage of those multi-PI applications that received an award.

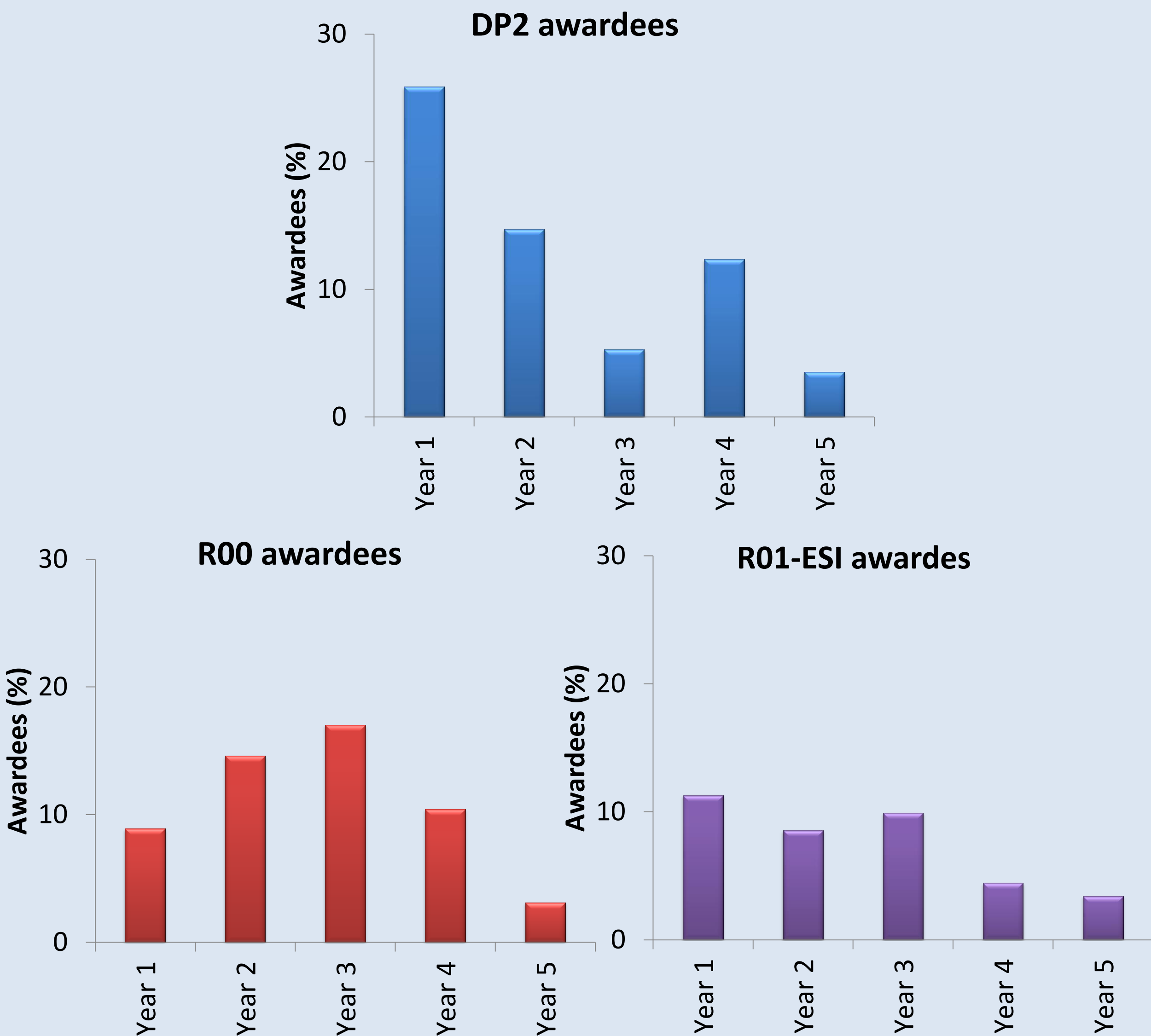
Successful Applications by Mechanism



Most subsequent awards in each cohort were R01s, followed by other R awards (e.g. R21s), and a small number of P and U awards.

Results (cont.)

Length of Time to First Subsequent NIH Award



Among those who submitted at least one application, 40.6% of DP2 awardees obtained a subsequent award within two years, as opposed to 23.5% and 19.9% of R00 and R01-ESI awardees, respectively. The most striking difference was observed within the first year, when over a quarter of DP2 PIs had obtained a subsequent award.

Conclusions

- A higher percentage of DP2 and R00 awardees obtained subsequent awards, compared with the R01-ESI control group.
- The success rate was similar between the DP2 and R00 cohorts, but slightly lower for the R01-ESI cohort.
- Overall, especially when considering time to first subsequent award, DP2 awardees seem to be more successful than the other two cohorts in obtaining subsequent NIH funding.